

A Review - On Nobel Laurent Of India

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ABSTRACT

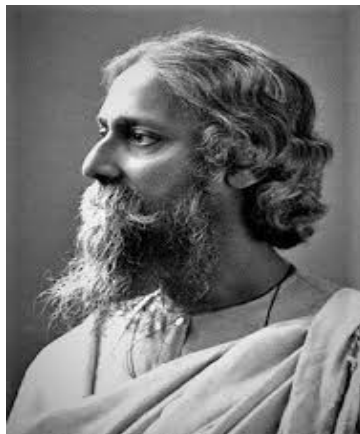
In the present study, we have collected all Nobel Laurent's of India since 1900 to till date. Prize-winning articles in various fields are highlighted in these articles. We have explored reference information to understand the articles of Indian winners. As per the review the list of the Nobel Laurent's is too big but this study is restricted as born as a Indian citizen and while receiving the award as Indian citizen [1, 2, 3]. An effort is made in the reviewing the Laurent's form 19th century to till date and published in the articles with references.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1901 the Nobel Laurent's recognized and been granted for accomplishments in the field of Material Science, Science, Physiology Or Prescription, Writing and for Harmony. The issues treated by Nobel laureates in monetary sciences are diverse like are their perspectives communicated for the issues of a similar field. Nobel laureates as per the study are totally 5 Nobel laureates are in the list that they are the citizens of India at the time of receiving the award. Since huge numbers of Nobel laureates are in the list the present study is restricted to the born in India and received as Indian citizens.

1. RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Rabindranath Tagore, Asia's first Nobel Laureate –



when depicted by W.B. Yeats to Ezra Pound as "somebody more noteworthy than any of us" (Hogan and Pandit 213), and whose graceful devotion was contrasted by Pound himself with "the wonderful devotion of Dante" (Dutta and Robinson, Selected Letters 102) – was conceived on 7 May 1861, in a rich, socially noticeable, Brahmin family, in Calcutta, India. His granddad, "Sovereign" 1 Dwarkanath Tagore (1794-1846), was a close companion of Queen Victoria.

developmental impacts of the Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita on him. He acquired the Upanishadic thought of the living nearness of God in all made items, or the nearness of "selfluminous Brahman" in the "hearts of all" (Prabhavananda and Manchester 45).

2 .C. V. RAMAN

Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (figure 1) was conceived on November 7, 1888, in a town close Trichinopoly in the area of Tamil Nadu, India.⁴ His dad Chandrasekaran Aiyar was teacher of science and material science at the A.V.N. School in Vizagapatam; his mom Parvati Ammal originated from an informed family known for



its Sanskrit grant. Like his dad, Raman played the violin exceedingly well and was profoundly intrigued by music and acoustics,⁵ following in the respected convention of Lord Rayleigh (1842 – 1919) and Hermann von Helmholtz (1821 – 1894). In a symposium on Books That Hae Influenced Me Raman talked: of the cutting edge world, the supremest figure, in my judgment is that of Hermann von Helmholtz. It was my extraordinary favorable luck, while I was as yet an understudy at school, to have had a duplicate of an English interpretation of his incredible work on "The Sensations of Tone." ... It treats the subjects of music and melodic instruments with significant

Information and understanding, yet in addition with outrageous lucidity of language and articulation. I found the book myself and read it with the quickest intrigue and consideration. It tends to be said without distortion that it significantly impacted my scholarly standpoint. Just because I comprehended from its scrutiny what logical research truly implied, and how it could be embraced. I likewise assembled from it an assortment of issues for inquire about which were later to possess my consideration and keep me occupied for some years.⁶ He proceeded: "Helmholtz had composed one more extraordinary perfect work of art, His very own examination and remarkable logical capacities before long made him a prominent figure among Calcutta's informed first class. In any case, when the Palit Professorship of Physics at Calcutta University was built up, Raman was not the primary decision for this position. Asutosh Mookerjee (1864 – 1924), a judge and Vice Chancellor of Calcutta University, kept in touch with the Viceroy of India on June 29, 1912, that, "I am wanting to have the option to verify Dr. J. C. Bose for the Chair of Physics" ¹³ This arrangement fell through for reasons unknown, in any case, and in 1914 the Palit Professorship was offered to Raman.

3. MOTHER TERESA



Mother Teresa was imagined Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu in Skopje, Macedonia, on August 26, 1910. Her family was of Albanian drop. At twelve years of age, she felt unequivocally the call of God. She understood she should be a priest to spread the friendship for Christ. At eighteen years of age she left her parental home in Skopje and joined the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish society of nuns with missions in India. Following two or three months' planning in Dublin she was sent to India, where on May 24, 1931, she tolerating her fundamental vows as a strict lady. From 1931 to 1948 Mother Teresa instructed at St. Mary's High School in Calcutta, anyway the torment and poverty she saw outside the strict network dividers set up such a significant association on her that in 1948 she got approval from her managers to leave the order school and commit herself to working among the least blessed of the poor in the ghettos of Calcutta. Despite the way that she had no benefits, she depended upon Divine Providence, and started an outside school for ghetto adolescents.

In a little while she was joined by unyielding assistants, and budgetary assistance was in like manner inescapable. This made it possible for her to grow the degree of her work.

On October 7, 1950, Mother Teresa got assent from the Holy See to start her own one of a kind solicitation, "The Missionaries of Charity", who's basic task was to love and consider those individuals nobody was set up to deal with. In 1965 the Society transformed into an International Religious Family by a declaration of Pope Paul VI

Today the solicitation contains Active and Contemplative pieces of Sisters and Brothers in various countries. In 1963 both the Contemplative piece of the Sisters and the Active piece of the Brothers was set up. In 1979 the Contemplative piece of the Brothers was incorporated, and in 1984 the Priest branch was set up.

The Society of Missionaries has spread everywhere throughout the world, including the previous Soviet Union and Eastern European nations. They give successful assistance to the least fortunate of the poor in various nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and they embrace alleviation work in the wake of characteristic calamities, for example, floods, pandemics, and starvation, and for displaced people. The request additionally has houses in North America, Europe and Australia, where they deal with the shut-ins, heavy drinkers, destitute, and AIDS sufferers.

4. AMARTYA K. SEN

Teacher Amartya K. Sen has been granted the 1998 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences for his commitments to Welfare Economics. Teacher Sen's commitments have been extremely substantive to every one of the regions he has addressed; some of them are profoundly specialized. Be that as it may, from the earliest starting point his significant concern was the welfare of individuals, particularly poor people.



Teacher Sen was conceived in Santiniketan, India, on 3 November 1933. He started his secondary school training at St. Gregory's School, Dhaka, in 1941. His dad Ashutosh Sen used to show Chemistry at Dhaka University. Teacher Sen got a B.A. in Economics with a minor in Mathematics in 1953 from Presidency College, Kolkata. At Trinity College in Cambridge, he got a second B.A. in Economics in 1956 and afterward a Ph.D. in 1959. Teacher Sen has shown Economics at an extensive rundown of colleges Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Cambridge University, University of Delhi, London School of Economics, Oxford University and Harvard University. He has likewise filled in as a meeting Professor at Cornell, University of California at Berkeley, Stanford and MIT. Educator Amartya K. Sen has been granted the 1998 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences for his commitments to Welfare Economics.

5 KAILASH SATYARTHI



In 1980, Kailash Satyarthi gave up a compensating calling as an electrical designer to begin an improvement to end kid work, abuse, and for preparing. He is generally acclaimed youth rights' fanatic and pioneer in the fight against abuse of children and obliviousness. He is famous for thought of child work to overall social and political arrangement, and for driving the advancement for guidance for all. In 1998, Kailash Satyarthi created the Global March Against Child Labor across more than 103 countries. With speculation of 7.2 million people and 20,000 basic culture affiliations, it is the greatest people's campaign on youth work and provoked the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Convention 182 for the transfer of the most exceedingly horrendous sorts of child work. Today, Global March is the greatest moment of normal society affiliations, educators' affiliation and laborer's associations participated in their confirmation to end adolescent work, and advance preparing for all children. He is also the initiator of the Global Campaign for Education, the greatest preparing exertion collusion on earth. In 1980, Kailash Satyarthi set up the grassroots improvement Bachpan Bachao Andolan (trans. Save the Childhood Movement) in India that has protected in excess of 80,000 adolescents from the scourge of oppression, managing and exploitative work till now.

6. REFERENCE

[1] https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Indian_Nobel_laureates

[2] <https://knowindia.gov.in/general-information/nobel-laureates.php>

[3]. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/286624425_Preparation_of_Nobel_prize_for_India